

Holder, J.B. Catalogue of birds of Japan, 1847-1848. With notes by J. B. Holder.

A-H [older]

1909

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CATALOGUE OF BIRDS NOTICED IN THE VICINITY OF
LYNN, MASS., DURING THE YEARS 1844, 1845, AND 1846.

BY

J. B. HOLDER.

REPRINT WITH INTRODUCTORY NOTE BY G. M. BUBIER.

20TH ANN. REP. PARK COMM. LYNN, MASS. FOR 1908.

THE GREAT WOODS OF LYNN



AND OTHER PUBLIC PARKS OF
THE CITY IN 1908



TWENTIETH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE



PARK COMMISSIONERS OF LYNN
MASS.

FRANK S. WHITTEN, PRINTER,
33 MUNROE STREET,
LYNN, MASS.

Even in the winter season, the woods offer attractions to many. Snow shoe trips are indulged in and enthusiasts in that line find most healthful recreation in these same woodlands when the snow hangs heavily on the hemlocks. The cold, brisk weather gives a glow to the cheek and a sparkle to the eye that any one might envy. Thus do we see that mother nature is ready at all seasons to welcome us her domains and offers many tempting inducements that no form of artificial pleasure, however costly can give. And in her gifts to mankind she has never been more generous than she has been in our own city as revealed to the writer through many a pleasant hour spent in the study of her wonders in the Great Woods of Lynn.



58,320

THE BIRDS.

By George M. Bubier.

For its historical as well as its ornithological value, we reprint verbatim Dr. J. B. Holder's Catalogue of Birds noticed in the vicinity of Lynn, Mass., during the years 1844, 1845, and 1846 by the Lynn Natural History Society.

Dr. Holder, at one time city physician, was the founder of this Society and Museum. His list of birds was the first made in Essex County. Afterward, he with others organized the American Museum of Natural History, Central Park, New York, and was its curator of invertebrate zoölogy at the time of his death, 1888.

The bird student familiar with the present A. O. U. list will notice great changes in the classification as well as the nomenclature.

Most of the species mentioned are still represented in this section although the upland game birds, water-fowl and shore birds appear in much smaller numbers than in former years.

The Passenger Pigeon, once very abundant, it is feared will soon have to be classed with the exterminated species, while the Esquimeaux Curlew, a bird once common in autumn migration on our coast, has been missed for several years.

We are, however, visited regularly by several species not mentioned in Dr. Holder's list. The mounted specimens of the birds which have probably been destroyed would have been of much interest to ornithologists to-day as several rare species are shown by the list to have been in the collection.

It has been made possible to publish this list through the kindness of the Librarian of the Lynn Public Library.

Catalogue of Birds.

Specimens of the birds mentioned in the following list, (with the exception of those with an *,) are preserved in the Society's Cabinets. Among the larger birds will be found specimens of both sexes; also, the young, and individuals in the summer and winter dress.

The arrangement is in accordance with Audubon's Synopsis.

FAMILY II. — FALCONINAE.

- | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------|
| 1 | <i>Buteo borealis</i> | | Red tail Buzzard. |
| 2 | <i>Buteo lagopus</i> | | Rough-leg' Buzzard, m. and f. |
| 3 | <i>Haliaetus leucocephalus</i> | | Bald Eagle. |
| 4 | <i>Pandion haliaetus</i> | | Osprey or Fish Hawk. |
| 5 | <i>Falco columbarius</i> | | Pigeon Hawk. |
| 6 | <i>Falco sparverius</i> | | Sparrow Hawk. |
| 7 | <i>Astur palumbarius</i> | | Gos Hawk. |
| 8 | <i>Astur fuscus</i> | | Sharp-shin Hawk. |
| 9 | <i>Circus cyaneus</i> | | Harrier or Marsh Hawk, m. & f. |

FAMILY III. — STRIGINAE.

- | | | | |
|----|---------------------------|---------|---------------------|
| 10 | <i>Surnia nyctea</i> | | Snowy Owl. |
| 11 | <i>Ulula acadica</i> | | Acadian Little Owl. |
| 12 | * <i>Syrnium cinereum</i> | | Great Gray Owl. |
| 13 | <i>Syrnium nebulosum</i> | | Barred Owl. |
| 14 | <i>Otus vulgaris</i> | | Long-eared Owl. |
| 15 | <i>Otus brachyotus</i> | | Short-eared Owl. |
| 16 | * <i>Bubo virginianus</i> | | Great-horned Owl. |
| 17 | * <i>Bubo asio</i> | | Mottled Owl. |

FAMILY IV. — CAPRIMULGINAE.

- | | | | |
|----|-------------------------------|---------|-----------------------|
| 18 | <i>Caprimulgus vociferus</i> | | Whip-poor-will. |
| 19 | <i>Chordeiles virginianus</i> | | Night Hawk, m. and f. |

FAMILY V. — CYPSELINAE.

- | | | | |
|----|--------------------------|---------|------------------|
| 20 | <i>Chaetura pelasgia</i> | | Chimney Swallow. |
|----|--------------------------|---------|------------------|

FAMILY VI. — HIRUNDINAE.

- | | | | |
|----|-------------------------|---------|------------------------|
| 21 | <i>Hirundo purpurea</i> | | Purple Martin. |
| 22 | <i>Hirundo bicolor</i> | | White-bellied Swallow. |
| 23 | <i>Hirundo fulva</i> | | Cliff Swallow. |
| 24 | <i>Hirundo rustica</i> | | Barn Swallow. |
| 25 | <i>Hirundo riparia</i> | | Bank Swallow. |

FAMILY VII. — MUSCICAPINAE.

26	<i>Muscicapa tyrannus</i>	. . .	King Bird.
27	<i>Muscicapa acadica</i>	. . .	Green-crested Flycatcher.
28	<i>Muscicapa fusca</i>	. . .	Pewee Flycatcher.
29	<i>Muscicapa virens</i>	. . .	Wood-Pewee Flycatcher.
30	<i>Muscicapa ruticilla</i>	. . .	American Redstart.

FAMILY VIII. — SYLVICOLINAE.

31	<i>Myiodioctes canadensis</i>	. . .	Canadian Warbler.
32	<i>Myiodioctes formosus</i>	. . .	Kentucky Warbler.
33	<i>Sylvicola coronata</i>	. . .	Yellow-rump Warbler.
34	<i>Sylvicola striata</i>	. . .	Black-poll Warbler.
35	<i>Sylvicola pensilis</i>	. . .	Yellow-throated Warbler.
36	<i>Sylvicola icterocephala</i>	. . .	Chestnut-sided Warbler.
37	<i>Sylvicola pinus</i>	. . .	Pine-Wood Warbler.
38	<i>Sylvicola virens</i>	. . .	Black-throat-green Warbler.
39	<i>Sylvicola blackburniae</i>	. . .	Blackburnian Warbler.
40	<i>Sylvicola æstiva</i>	. . .	Yellow-poll Warbler.
41	<i>Sylvicola canadensis</i>	. . .	Black-throat-blue Warbler.
42	<i>Sylvicola maculosa</i>	. . .	Black and Yellow Warbler.
43	<i>Sylvicola discolor</i>	. . .	Prairie Warbler.
44	<i>Ilelinaia rubricapilla</i>	. . .	Nashville Warbler.
45	<i>Mniotilta varia</i>	. . .	Black and White Creeper.

FAMILY IX. — CETHIANAE.

46	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>	. . .	Brown-tree Creeper.
47	<i>Troglodytes ædon</i>	. . .	House Wren.
48	<i>Troglodytes hyemalis</i>	. . .	Winter Wren.
49	* <i>Troglodytes palustris</i>	. . .	Marsh Wren.

FAMILY X. — PARINAE.

50	<i>Parus atricapillus</i>	. . .	Chick-a-dee.
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FAMILY XI. — SYLVIANAE.

51	<i>Regulus satrapa</i>	. . .	Golden-crested Kinglet.
52	<i>Regulus calendula</i>	. . .	Ruby-crowned Kinglet.
53	<i>Sialia wilsoni</i>	. . .	Blue Bird.

FAMILY XII. — TURDINAE.

54	<i>Orpheus carolinensis</i>	. . .	Cat Bird.
55	<i>Orpheus rufus</i>	. . .	Brown Thrush.
56	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	. . .	Robin.
57	<i>Turdus mustelinus</i>	. . .	Wood Thrush.

58	<i>Turdus wilsoni</i>	. . . . .	Tawny Thrush.
59	<i>Turdus solitarius</i>	. . . . .	Hermit Thrush.
60	<i>Seiurus aurocapillus</i>	. . . . .	Gold-crowned Wagtail.
61	<i>Seiurus nova-boracensis</i>	. . . . .	Water Wagtail.
62	<i>Anthus ludovicianus</i>	Brown Titlark.

FAMILY XIV. — ALAUDINAE.

63	<i>Alauda alpestris</i>	Shore Lark.
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FAMILY XV. — FRINGILLINAE.

64	<i>Plectrophanes lapponica</i>	Lapland Lark Bunting.
65	<i>Plectrophanes nivalis</i>	. . . . .	Snow Lark Bunting.
66	<i>Emberiza pusilla</i>	. . . . .	Field Sparrow.
67	<i>Emberiza passerina</i>	. . . . .	Yellow-wing Bunting.
68	<i>Emberiza socialis</i>	. . . . .	Chipping Sparrow.
69	<i>Emberiza canadensis</i>	. . . . .	Tree Sparrow.
	<i>Emberiza grammaca</i>	. . . . .	Lark Bunting.
70	<i>Niphaea hiemalis</i>	. . . . .	Snow Bird.
71	<i>Spiza cyanea</i>	. . . . .	Indigo Bunting.
72	<i>Ammodramus maritimus</i>	. . . . .	Sea-side Finch.
73	<i>Ammodramus palustris</i>	. . . . .	Marsh Finch.
74	<i>Linaria minor</i>	. . . . .	Lesser red-poll Linnet.
75	<i>Linaria pinus</i>	. . . . .	Pine Linnet.
76	<i>Carduelis tristis</i>	. . . . .	American Goldfinch.
77	<i>Fringilla iliaca</i>	. . . . .	Fox-colored Finch.
78	<i>Fringilla melodia</i>	. . . . .	Song Finch.
79	<i>Fringilla pennsylvanica</i>	. . . . .	White-throat Finch.
80	<i>Pipilo erythrophthalmus</i>	. . . . .	Towhe Finch.
81	<i>Erythropsiza purpurea</i>	. . . . .	Purple Finch.
82	<i>Corythus enucleator</i>	. . . . .	Pine Finch.
83	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	. . . . .	Common Crossbill.
84	<i>Pitylus cardinalis</i>	. . . . .	Cardinal Grosbeak.
85	<i>Coccoborus ludovicianus</i>	. . . . .	Rose-breast Grosbeak
86	<i>Pyranga rubra</i>	. . . . .	Scarlet Red Bird.

FAMILY XVI. — AGELAINAE.

87	<i>Dolichonyx oryzivora</i>	. . . . .	Bob-o-Link.
88	<i>Molothrus pecoris</i>	. . . . .	Cow Blackbird.
89	<i>Agelaius phœnicus</i>	. . . . .	Red-wing Blackbird.
91	<i>Icterus baltimore</i>	. . . . .	Baltimore Hang-nest.
92	<i>Quiscalus versicolor</i>	. . . . .	Purple Crow Blackbird.
93	<i>Quiscalus ferrugineus</i>	. . . . .	Rusty Crow Blackbird.

FAMILY XVII. — STURNINAE.

- 94 *Sturnella ludoviciana* . . . Meadow Starling.

FAMILY XVIII. — CORVINAE.

- 95 *Corvus americanus* . . . Common Crow.
 96 *Garrulus cristatus* . . . Blue Jay.

FAMILY XIX. — LANIINAE.

- 97 *Lanius borealis* . . . Butcher Bird.

FAMILY XX. — VIREONINAE.

- 98 *Vireo noveboracensis* . . . White-eyed Greenlet.
 99 *Vireo olivaceus* . . . Red-eyed Greenlet.
 100 *Vireo flavifrons* . . . Yellow-throat Greenlet.

FAMILY XXI. — PIPRIDAE.

- 101 *Icteria viridis* . . . Yellow-breasted Chat.

FAMILY XXII. — AMPELINAE.

- 102 *Bombycilla carolinensis* . . Cedar Wax Wing.

FAMILY XXIII. — SITTINAE.

- 103 *Sitta carolinensis* . . . White-breasted Nuthatch.
 104 *Sitta canadensis* . . . Red-bellied Nuthatch.

FAMILY XXIV. — TROCHILINAE.

- 105 *Trochilus colubris* . . . Ruby-throat Humming Bird.

FAMILY XXV. — ALCEDINAE.

- 106 *Alcedo alcyon* . . . Kingfisher.

FAMILY XXVI. — PICINAE.

- 107 *Picus pubescens* . . . Downy Woodpecker.
 108 *Picus varius* . . . Yellow-bellied Woodpecker.
 109 *Picus auratus* . . . Golden-wing Woodpecker.

FAMILY XXVII. — CUCULINAE.

- 110 *Coccyzus americanus* . . . Yellow-bill Cuckoo.
 111 *Coccyzus erythrophthalmus* . . Black-bill Cuckoo.

FAMILY XXIX. — COLUMBINAE.

- 112 *Ectopistes migratoria* . . . Wild Pigeon.
 113 *Ectopistes carolinensis* . . . Turtle Dove.

FAMILY XXXI. — PERDICIINAE.

- 114 *Ortyx virginiana* . . . Quail, m. and f.

FAMILY XXXII. — TETRAONINAE.

- 115 *Tetrao umbellus* . . . Partridge, m. and f.

FAMILY XXXIII. — RALLINAE.

- 116 *Ortygometra carolinus* . . . Rail.

FAMILY XXXIV. — GRUINAE.

FAMILY XXXV. — CHARADRIINAE.

- 118 *Charadrius helveticus* . . . Black-bellied Plover.
 119 *Charadrius marmoratus* . . . Golden Plover.
 120 *Charadrius vociferus* . . . Killdeer Plover.
 121 *Charadrius semipalmatus* . . . Ring Plover.
 122 *Charadrius melodus* . . . Piping Plover.
 123 *Streptilas interpres* . . . Turnstone.

FAMILY XXXVI. — SCOLOPACINAE.

- 124 *Tringa bartramia* . . . Upland Plover.
 125 *Tringa islandica* . . . Ash-colored Sandpiper.
 126 *Tringa pectoralis* . . . Pectoral Sandpiper.
 127 *Tringa maritima* . . . Purple Sandpiper.
 128 *Tringa alpina* . . . Red-backed Sandpiper.
 129 *Tringa pusilla* . . . Peep-Little Sandpiper.
 130 *Tringa arenaria* . . . White Bird-Sanderling.
 131 *Tringa schinzii* . . . Schinz's Sandpiper.
 132 *Tringa subarquata* . . . Curlew Sandpiper.
 133 *Totanus macularius* . . . Spotted Tattler — Peet-Weet.
 134 *Totanus solitarius* . . . Solitary Tattler.
 135 *Totanus flavipes* . . . Yellow Shanks.
 136 *Totanus vociferus* . . . Tell-tale Tattler.
 137 *Totanus semipalmatus* . . . Willet.
 138 *Limosa fedoa* . . . Great-Marbled Godwit.
 139 *Scolopax wilsonii* . . . English Snipe.
 140 *Scolopax novæboracensis* . . . Red-breast Snipe.
 141 *Microptera americana* . . . Wood Cock.
 142 **Numenius longirostris* . . . Long-bill Curlew.
 143 *Numenius borealis* . . . Esquimaux Curlew.

FAMILY XXXVIII. — ARDEINAE.

144	<i>Ardea nycticorax</i>	. . . . .	Quock-Night Heron.
145	<i>Ardea lentiginosa</i>	. . . . .	Bittern.
146	<i>Ardea exilis</i>	. . . . .	Least Bittern.
147	<i>Ardea virescens</i>	. . . . .	Green Heron.
148	<i>Ardea herodias</i>	. . . . .	Great-blue Heron.

FAMILY XXXIX. — ANATINAE.

149	<i>Anser canadensis</i>	. . . . .	Canada Goose.
150	<i>Anser bernicla</i>	. . . . .	Brant Goose.
151	* <i>Anas boschas</i>	. . . . .	Mallard.
152	* <i>Anas americanus</i>	. . . . .	Widgeon.
153	<i>Anas sponsa</i>	. . . . .	Wood Duck.
154	<i>Anas carolinensis</i>	. . . . .	Green-wing Teal.
155	* <i>Anas discors</i>	. . . . .	Blue-wing Teal.
156	<i>Fuligula marila</i>	. . . . .	Scaup Duck.
157	<i>Fuligula fusca</i>	. . . . .	Velvet Duck.
158	<i>Fuligula perspicillata</i>	. . . . .	Surf Duck.
159	<i>Fuligula americana</i>	. . . . .	Scoter Duck.
160	<i>Fuligula mollissima</i>	. . . . .	Eider Duck.
161	<i>Fuligula clangula</i>	. . . . .	Golden-eyed Duck.
162	<i>Fuligula albeola</i>	. . . . .	Dipper.
163	<i>Fuligula histrionica</i>	. . . . .	Harlequin.
163	<i>Fuligula glacialis</i>	Oldwife, m. and f.

FAMILY XL. — MERGINAE.

165	<i>Mergus serrator</i>	Sheldrake.
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FAMILY XLI. — PELICANINAE.

166	<i>Phalacrocorax dilophus</i>	Crested Comorant.
167	<i>Sula bassana</i>	Gannet.

FAMILY XLII. — LARINAE.

168	<i>Sterna nigra</i>	. . . . .	Black Tern.
169	<i>Larus bonapartii</i>	. . . . .	Bonaparte's Gull.
170	<i>Larus atricilla</i>	. . . . .	Mackerel Gull.
171	<i>Larus tridactylus</i>	. . . . .	Kittewake Gull.
172	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	. . . . .	Silvery Gull.
173	<i>Larus zonorhynchus</i>	. . . . .	Common Gull.
174	* <i>Larus marinus</i>	. . . . .	Saddle-back Gull.

FAMILY XLIII. — PROCELLARINAE.

175	<i>Lestris richardsonii</i>	. . . . .	Richardson's Jager.
176	<i>Thalassidroma pelagica</i>	. . . . .	Stormy Petrel.
177	* <i>Procellaria glacialis</i>	. . . . .	Common Fulmar.

FAMILY XLIV. — ALCINAE.

178	<i>Mergulus alle</i>	. . . . .	Sea Dove.
179	<i>Uria troile</i>	. . . . .	Murre.
180	<i>Uria grylle</i>	. . . . .	Black Murre.
181	* <i>Mormon arcticus</i>	. . . . .	Common Puffin.

FAMILY XLV. — COLYMBINAE.

182	<i>Colymbus glacialis</i>	. . . . .	Loon, m. and f.
183	* <i>Colymbus septentrionalis</i>	. . . . .	Cabrace.
184	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	. . . . .	Water Witch.
185	<i>Podiceps rubicollis</i>	. . . . .	Red-neck Grebe.



THE SQUIRRELS.

By C. A. Clark.

Squirrels are classed with the best known and best loved of all our wild animals and four species are frequently seen throughout the Great Lynn Woods Reservation, skipping from tree to tree, running over the ground and along the stone walls. They are provident creatures, and in the fall when nuts and acorns are plenty they lay up a large supply in hollow trees, in the ground and under logs. They always lay in a large supply and generally store away more than enough to carry them through the season. They are very playful and skip from tree to tree with the greatest of ease, displaying their graceful activity in every movement and very seldom losing their footing. All squirrels have power to reduce their falling speed through the air by means of their tails and outspread feet. They can fall from the very tallest trees with slight injuries.

A great many of the oak and nut trees now standing in the park were planted by the squirrels. They bury more acorns and nuts than they can eat and many of them sprout and grow into large trees. Therefore, the squirrels are among the leading animals in forest planting.

When we visit parks out of town we always speak of the squirrels as being among the leading features and no natural park is complete without them. If visitors of the park do not frighten them, they will soon become very tame and will take peanuts and nuts from the hand, but if they see any signs of danger they will keep their distance.

The Lynn Woods squirrels are very affectionate little animals and they do no damage whatever to the reservation, there being plenty of natural food and nesting material. Squirrels have been known to live from twelve to fifteen years, but seven years is the average age.

Gaylord Bros.
Makers
Syracuse, N. Y.
PAT. JAN. 21, 1908

